



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

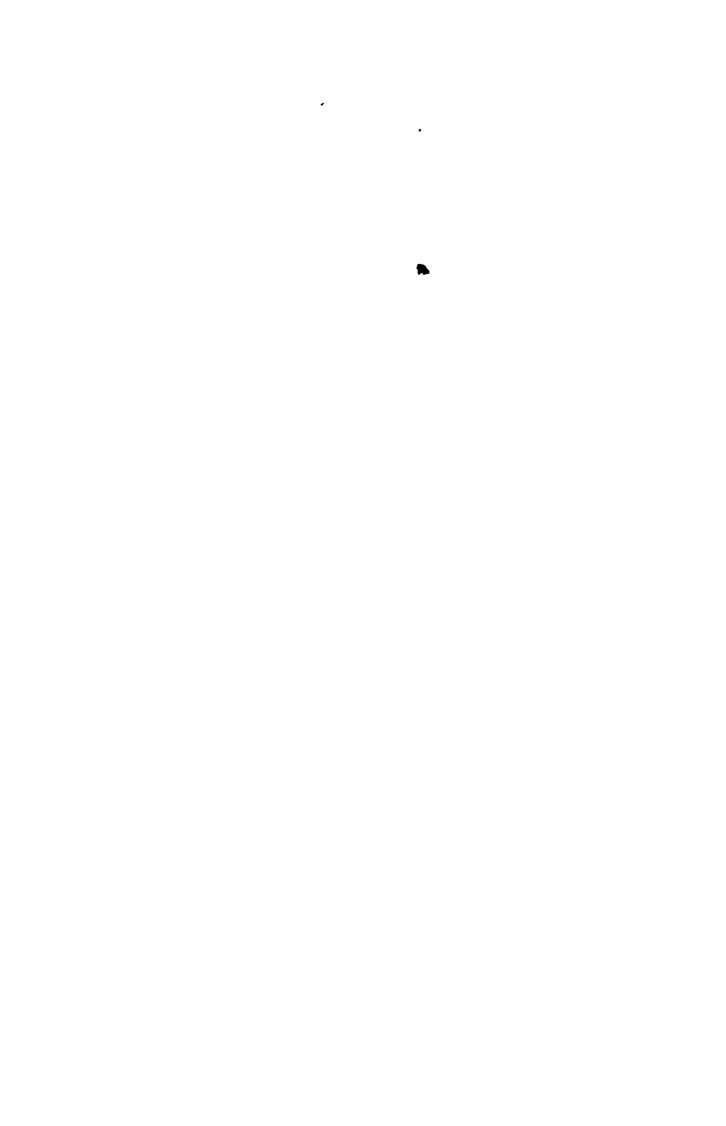
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



600034081M

41.

315.



A B R I D G M E N T
OF
M U R R A Y ' S
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R .

I M P R O V E D ,

W I T H A N E N L A R G E D A P P E N D I X ,

Containing Exercises in Orthography, Parsing, Syntax, and Punctuation, much more numerous than in former editions of this Grammar.

B Y J . H A R V E Y ,

Author of "Parsing Exercises."

L O N D O N :
S I M P K I N , M A R S H A L L , A N D C O . I P S W I C H : B U R T O N .
1841.

315.

IPSWICH:
PRINTED BY JOSEPH MUMFORD BURTON,
TAVERN STREET.



P R E F A C E.

The Reader will perceive that the difference between this edition, and the original abridgment, published by Murray, consists of three things—errors corrected—redundances omitted—and additions made.

In former editions, the connection which ought to subsist between the parts of a subject is interrupted by definitions in punctuation, explanations of the use of capital letters, marks of reference, &c., being arranged under Prosody, to which they do not belong: this, and many verbal, and other minor errors are corrected.

Among the redundances omitted may be mentioned one of the two definitions of every part of speech, and many others of secondary importance.

PREFACE.

The additions consist of the four verbs conjugated through the subjunctive mood, numerous explanatory notes, or such as contain additional information, a succinct account of English Versification, and a great increase of exercises in Orthography, Syntax, and Punctuation.

The Editor leaves the work in the hands of the discerning public, conscious that it will be adopted or neglected in proportion to its merits.

January 1, 1841.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

Letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, which are the elements of the language. An articulate sound, is the

semi-vowels, namely, *l*, *m*, *n*, distinguished by the name of *liquids*, readily uniting with other vowels, following as it were into their

ENGLISH DIPHTHONGS. A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable, as *ea* in *beat*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, in like manner; as *eau* in *beau*.

A closed diphthong is that in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An open diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *eagle*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a part of a word; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Prosody is the art of rightly dividing words into syllables; or of expressing a word by its letters.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

Words are either primitive or deriv

sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech*

The letters of the English language, called the English alphabet, are twenty-six in number, viz.—

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u,
v, w, x, y, z.

Letters are either vowels or consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself; as *a, e, o*.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel: as *b, d, f, l*; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. All the other letters are consonants.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft.

* The organs of speech are, the tongue, the lips, the teeth, the roof of the mouth, the throat, and the nose.

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound ; as *ea* in *beat*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner ; as *eau* in *beau*.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as, *ea* in *eagle*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word ; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into syllables ; or of expressing a word by its proper letters.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable ; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable ; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable ; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language ; as, man, good, content.

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity ; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.

ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH ; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN ; the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to show how far their signification *extends* ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* is used before a consonant, as *a* man; and *an* before a vowel or a silent *h*, as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. If the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* heart, *a* highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article, because it does not point out any particular person or thing; as, give me *a* book; bring me *an* apple.

The is called the definite article, because it does point out particular persons or things; as, give me *the* book; bring me *the* apples; meaning some book or apples referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A substantive may in general be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, *a* book, *the* sun, *an* apple; temperance, industry, charity.

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper substantives are the names given to particular persons, towns, rivers, &c., as *George*, *London*, *Thames*, &c.

Common substantives are the names of things in general, as *animal*, *man*, *tree*, &c.

To substantives belong gender, number, person, and case.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.*

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives naturally neuter, are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Male	Female	Male	Female
Bachelor	Maid	Bull	Cow
Beau	Belle	Bullock <i>or</i>	} Heifer
Boar	Sow	Steer	
Boy	Girl	Buck	Doe
Brother	Sister	Cock	Hen

* There are really only two genders; the masculine and the feminine. *Neuter* is a Latin word, signifying *neither*—neither masculine nor feminine.

Male	Female	Male	Female
Dog	Bitch	Master	Mistress
Drake	Duck	Milter	Spawner
Earl	Countess	Nephew	Niece
Father	Mother	Ram	Ewe
Friar	Nun	Singer	} Songstress or Singer
Gander	Goose	Sir	
Hart	Roe	Sloven	Madam
Horse	Mare	Son	Slut
Husband	Wife	Stag	Daughter
King	Queen	Uncle	Hind
Lad	Lass	Wizard	Aunt
Lord	Lady		Witch
Man	Woman		

2. By a difference of termination : as,

Abbot	Abbess	Landgrave	Landgravine
Actor	Actress	Lion	Lioness
Adulterer	Adulteress	Margrave	Margravine
Ambassador	Ambadress	Marquis	Marchioness
Arbiter	Arbitress	Mayor	Mayoress
Baron	Baroness	Patron	Patroness
Bridegroom	Bride	Peer	Peeress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Poet	Poetess
Caterer	Cataress	Priest	Priestess
Chanter	Chantress	Prince	Princess
Conductor	Conductress	Prior	Prioress
Count	Countess	Prophet	Prophetess
Czar	Czarina	Protector	Protectress
Deacon	Deaconess	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Duke	Duchess	Songster	Songstress
Elector	Electress	Sultan	} Sultanness or Sultana
Emperor	Empress	Sorcerer	
Enchanter	Enchantress	Tiger	Sorceress
Executor	Executrix	Traitor	Tigress
Governor	Governess	Tutor	Traitress
Heir	Heiress	Viscount	Tutoress
Hero	Heroine	Votary	Viscountess
Hunter	Huntress	Widower	Votares
Host	Hostess		Widow
Jew	Jewess		

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being *prefixed* to the substantive : as

A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A he-goat	A she-goat
A he-bear	A she-bear
A male child	A female child
Male descendants	Female descendants*

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object as one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object ; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one ; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural ; † as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. in the singular ; and bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, &c. in the plural number.

Some words are the same in both numbers ; as, deer, sheep, swine, &c. ‡

* Some nouns are either masculine or feminine ; as child, cousin, infant, neighbour, parent, servant, &c.

† Some words from the ancient languages, are confined to the plural number ; as antipodes, credenda, literati, minutiae.

‡ The following also, when adopted into our tongue, are, as in Latin, used alike in both numbers : hiatus, apparatus, series, species.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular;* as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses; rebus, rebuses.

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays. †

* Other languages do not form the plurals of nouns as in English. Words from the Hebrew, add *im* in the plural, as cherub, cherubim. From the Greek and Latin, nouns ending in *on*, *en*, or *um*, being neuter, change those terminations into *a*; as, automaton, automata. Those ending in *is*, change *is* into *es*; as, antithesis, antitheses: *a* is changed into *æ*; as, lamina, laminæ: *x* into *ces*; as, appendix, appendices, &c.

† Some nouns are irregular in the formation of their plurals; as

Child	Children	Mouse	Mice
Foot	Feet	Ox	Oxen
Goose	Geese	Penny	Pence
Man	Men	Tooth	Teeth, &c.

PERSON.

Substantives have three persons.

The first person is the speaker; as, "I, George Thompson, give my farm to my son."

The second person is spoken to; as, "Children be grateful."

The third person is spoken of; as, "Blessings attend us."

CASE.

English substantives have three cases, the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective.*

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, "The *boy* plays;" "The *girls* learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "The scholar's duty;" "My father's house."†

* Languages, according to their nature and construction, differ in the number of cases assigned to their nouns: thus the Latin has six cases, with a difference of termination; but the English language, which, in this respect, is remarkably simple, needs but three cases, viz., the nominative, or the subject of the verb; as, "John speaks"—The genitive or possessive, which is always governed by another substantive; as, "John's hat"—And the objective, which is always acted on, or governed by an active verb, or a preposition; as, "He assists John:" "They live in London."

† If two or more possessive cases are coupled

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, "On eagles' wings;" "The drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular ends in *ss*, the apostrophic *s* is not added; as, "For goodness' sake;" "For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation; and generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "John assists Charles;" "They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers.'
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's.	The men's.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The man.	The men.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word that expresses the quality of a substantive; as, "An industrious

together by a conjunction, the apostrophe and the *s* are added only to the last; as "John and Alfred's father."

man ;” “A virtuous woman ;” “A benevolent mind.”

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing* ; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing : or of any particular substantive ; as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, “A careless boy ; careless girls.”*

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are three degrees of comparison ; the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification ; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The positive becomes the comparative by adding *r* or *er* ; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est*, to the end of it : as, wise, wiser, wisest ; great, greater, greatest. The adverbs

* Here, in English, the word careless is spelled the same when joined to the noun *boy*, of the masculine gender and singular number, as when joined to the noun *girls*, of the feminine gender, and plural number. In other languages it is not so.

more and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.*

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* and *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed: as, good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most; and a few others.†

PRONOUNS.

A. Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "*he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz. the

* Adjectives ending in *y*, change *y* into *i* before *er* or *est*; as happy, happier, happiest.

Adjectives ending with a single consonant, double that consonant before *er* and *est*; as, big, bigger, biggest.

Some adjectives add *most* to the end of the word to form the superlative; as, upper, uppermost.

Some, denoting positive qualities, are not varied; as, chief, universal.

† Various nouns, placed before other nouns, assume the nature of adjectives; as, sea fish, corn fields, meadow ground, &c.

Adjectives expressing number are called numerals; as three, six, &c.; and those which name order are called ordinals; as, second, third, &c.

Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five personal pronouns; viz. *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.*

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

<i>I</i> , is the first person	} Singular.
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person	
<i>He</i> , <i>she</i> , or <i>it</i> , is the third person	
<i>We</i> , is the first person	} Plural.
<i>Ye</i> , or <i>you</i> , is the second person	
<i>They</i> , is the third person	

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I*, *thou*, *he*; *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he*, *she*, *it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

* The two words *own* and *self* are used in conjunction with pronouns; as, my *own* hand, our *own* house: she *herself*, they *themselves*, me *myself*, the man *himself*, and are generally in the same case as the noun or pronoun to which they are joined.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :—

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	I.	We.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Mine.	Ours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Me.	Us.
<i>Second.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Thou.	Ye or you.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Thine.	Yours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Thee.	You.
<i>Third. Mas.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	He.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	His.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Him.	Them.
<i>Third. Fem.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	She.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Hers.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Her.	Them.
<i>Third. Neuter.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	It.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Its.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	It.	Them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent: they are *who*, *which*, *that*, and *what*; as, “the man is happy *who* lives virtuously.”

Who is applied to persons, *which* to inferior animals and things without life; as, “he is a friend *who* is faithful in adversity;” “the *bird which* sung so sweetly;” “this is the *tree which* produces no fruit.”

4. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

Other and *one* are declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>
Poss.	<i>other's</i>	<i>others.'</i>
Obj.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>
Nom.	<i>one</i>	<i>ones.</i>
Poss.	<i>one's</i>	<i>ones.'</i>
Obj.	<i>one</i>	<i>ones.</i>

VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to* before it; as, I walk, he plays, they write, or *to* walk, *to* play, *to* write.

Verbs are of three kinds: ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love, "I love Penelope."

A Verb Passive expresses the suffering or enduring of what another effects; as, "Penelope is loved by me;" "The house was struck by lightning.

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion; but being, or a state of being; as, "I am, I sleep, I sit."

Auxiliary, or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated; they are *do, have, will, can, be, shall, may*, with their variations; and *must*,* which has no variation.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I love, we love."

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood is a particular state or form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

* The variations which these words undergo as auxiliaries :—

Do	did.	Be	am, was, been.
Have	had.	Shall	should.
Will	would.	May	might.
Can	could.		

Let, classed among auxiliaries in other editions, is not an auxiliary, but a complete, irregular, active verb.

There are five moods of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "He loves; he is loved:" or it asks a question; as, "Does he love? Is he loved?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, intreating, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "It may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing as doubtful, or under some condition; as, "I will respect him, *though* he chide me;" "Were he good, he would be happy:" that is, "*if* he were good."

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The participle is so called from its participating the properties both of a verb and of an adjective: as, "I am desirous of *knowing* him;" "*Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain;" "*Having finished* his work, he submitted it;" &c

There are three participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect: as, "loving, loved, having *loved*."

TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future ; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE TENSES.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned ; as, " I rule ; I am ruled ; I think ; I fear."

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past : as, " I loved her for her modesty and virtue ;" " They were travelling post when he met them."

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time ; as, " I have finished my letter ;" " I have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence ; as, " I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when ; as, " The sun will rise to-morrow ;" " I shall see them again."

The second Future shows that the action will be finished, at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at one o'clock." "The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *to have* is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. *Pers.* I have.
2. *Pers.* Thou hast.
3. *Pers.* He, she, or it, }
hath or has.

PLURAL.

1. We have.
2. Ye or you have.
3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. I had. | 1. We had. |
| 2. Thou hadst. | 2. Ye or you have. |
| 3. He, &c. had. | 3. They had. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have had. | 1. We have had. |
| 2. Thou hast had. | 2. Ye or you have had. |
| 3. He has had. | 3. They have had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had had.
2. Thou hadst had.
3. He had had.

PLURAL.

1. We had had.
2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. They had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will have. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have had. | 1. We shall have had. |
| 2. Thou wilt have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have had. |
| 3. He will have had. | 3. They will have had. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Let me have. | 1. Let us have. |
| 2. Have thou, <i>or</i> do thou have. | 2. Have ye, <i>or</i> do ye <i>or</i> you have. |
| 3. Let him have. | 3. Let them have. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have. |

* Strictly speaking, the imperative mood has only the second person in each number. In the sentence *let me have*, the first word *let* is the only one in the imperative mood: *me* is a pronoun, and *have* is in the infinitive mood—i. e. "*let or suffer me to have.*"—

Vide Harvey's Key.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have. | 1. We might, could, would
<i>or</i> should have. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst
have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 3. He might, could, would
<i>or</i> should have. | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should have. |

PLURAL.

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have had. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have
had. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst
have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can
have had. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have
had. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have
had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have had. | 1. We might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have had. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst
have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could,
would <i>or</i> should have
had. |
| 3. He might, could, would
<i>or</i> should have had. | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should have
had. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I have. | 1. If we have. |
| 2. If thou have. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you have. |
| 3. If he have. | 3. If they have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I had. | 1. If we had. |
| 2. If thou hadst. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you had. |
| 3. If he had. | 3. If they had. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have had.
2. If thou hast had.
3. If he has had.

PLURAL.

1. If we have had.
2. If ye *or* you have had.
3. If they have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. If I had had.
2. If thou hadst had.
3. If he had had.

1. If we had had.
2. If ye *or* you had had.
3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will have. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 2. If thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will have. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will have. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. If I shall have had. | 1. If we shall have had. |
| 2. If thou shalt have had. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall have had. |
| 3. If he shall have had. | 3. If they shall have had. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| PRESENT. To have. | PERFECT. To have had. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

PARTICIPLES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| PRESENT. Having. | PERFECT. Had. |
| COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had. | |

The auxiliary and neuter verb *to be* is conjugated as follows :

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I am. | 1. We are. |
| 2. Thou art. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you are. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it, is. | 3. They are. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was.
2. Thou wast.
3. He was.

PLURAL.

1. We were.
2. Ye *or* you were.
3. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has been. | 3. They have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been. |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall have been. | 1. We shall have been. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have
been. |
| 3. He will have been. | 3. They will have been. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Let me be. | 1. Let us be. |
| 2. Be thou, <i>or</i> do thou be. | 2. Beye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do ye be. |
| 3. Let him be. | 3. Let them be. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or should be.</i> | 1. We might, could, would
<i>or should be.</i> |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or shouldst</i>
be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could,
would, <i>or should be.</i> |
| 3. He might, could, would
<i>or should be.</i> | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or should be.</i> |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have
been. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have
been. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst
have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can
have been. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have
been. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have
been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or should have been.</i> | 1. We might, could, would
<i>or should have been.</i> |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or shouldst</i>
have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could,
would, <i>or should have</i>
been. |
| 3. He might, could, would
<i>or should have been.</i> | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or should have</i>
been. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have been.
2. If thou hast been.
3. If he has been.

PLURAL.

1. If we have been.
2. If ye *or* you have been.
3. If they have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. If I had been.
2. If thou hadst been.
3. If he had been.

1. If we had been.
2. If ye *or* you had been.
3. If they had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I shall or will be. | 1. If we shall or will be. |
| 2. If thou shalt or will be. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will be. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will be. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. If I shall have been. | 1. If we shall have. |
| 2. If thou shalt have been. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall have been. |
| 3. If he shall have been. | 3. If they shall have been. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indica-

tive mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PER. PARTICIP.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner :

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I love.*	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you love.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it loveth } <i>or</i> loves.	3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have loved.
3. He hath <i>or</i> has loved.	3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

* The present and imperfect tenses admit of other forms : thus we say, " I do love, and I am loving ;" " I did love, and I was loving," &c.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will love. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will love. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will love. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have loved. | 1. We shall have loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have loved. |
| 3. He will have loved. | 3. They will have loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Let me love. | 1. Let us love. |
| 2. Love thou, <i>or</i> do thou love. | 2. Love ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do ye love. |
| 3. Let him love. | 3. Let them love. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can love. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can love. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can love. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can love. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. | 1. We might, could, would <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would <i>or</i> should have loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I love. | 1. If we love. |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you love. |
| 3. If he love. | 3. If they love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. If I loved. | 1. If we loved. |
| 2. If thou lovedst. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you loved. |
| 3. If he loved. | 3. If they loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. If I have loved. | 1. If we have loved. |
| 2. If thou hast loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you have loved. |
| 3. If he hath <i>or</i> has loved. | 3. If they have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. If I had loved. | 1. If we had loved. |
| 2. If thou hadst loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you had loved. |
| 3. If he had loved. | 3. If they had loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will love. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 2. If thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt love. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will love. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will love. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. If I shall have loved. | 1. If we shall have loved. |
| 2. If thou shalt have loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall have loved. |
| 3. If he shall have loved. | 3. If they shall have loved. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. To love. PERFECT. To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Loving. PERFECT. Loved.
 COMPOUND PERFECT. Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as, from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am loved.
2. Thou art loved.
3. He is loved.

PLURAL.

1. We are loved.
2. Ye *or* you are loved.
3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. I was loved.
2. Thou wast loved.
3. He was loved.

1. We were loved.
2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved. | 1. We have been loved. |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been loved. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has been loved. | 3. They have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, <i>or</i> do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved, <i>or</i> do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would <i>or</i> should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have been loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have been loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If thou wert loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I have been loved. | 1. If we have been loved. |
| 2. If thou hast been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you have been loved. |
| 3. If he hath <i>or</i> has been loved. | 3. If they have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. If I had been loved. | 1. If we had been loved. |
| 2. If thou hadst been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you had been loved. |
| 3. If he had been loved. | 3. If they had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. If thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I shall have been loved. | 1. If we shall have been loved. |
| 2. If thou shalt have been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall have been loved. |
| 3. If he shall have been loved. | 3. If they shall have been loved. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT.

To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect or Pass. Part.
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	know.

IRREGULAR VERBS ARE OF VARIOUS SORTS.

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle, the same : as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle, the same : as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle, different : as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Arise.	arose,	arisen,
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect or pass. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> bare or bore.		born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> , bore or bare.		borne.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect or pass. part.
Beat,	beat,	beaten or beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid or bade,	bidden or bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten or bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.
Chide,	chid,	chidden or chid.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, <i>to stick,</i> <i>or adhere,</i>	{ clave, R.	cleaved.
Cleave, <i>to split,</i>	cleft or clove,	cleft or cloven.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, R.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture,</i>	durst, R.	dared.
Dare, <i>R. to challenge.</i>		
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
<i>Eat,</i>	eat or ate,	eaten.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten <i>or</i> forgot
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got <i>or</i> gotten.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven, R.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Have,	had,	had.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
Hide,	hid,	hidden <i>or</i> hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held <i>or</i> holden.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down,</i>	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, R
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Mean,	meant,	meant.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, R.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode <i>or</i> ridden.
Ring,	rang, <i>or</i> rung	ring.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Seethe,	sod, R.	sodden, R.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shapen, R.
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, R.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Show <i>or</i> shew,	showed, shewed,	shown.
Shrink,	shrunk,	} shrunk <i>or</i> } shrunken.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sang <i>or</i> sung,	sung.
Sink,	sank <i>or</i> sunk,	sunk <i>or</i> sunken.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk <i>or</i> slank	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit <i>or</i> slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
Speak,	spoke <i>or</i> spake	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit <i>or</i> spat,	spit <i>or</i> spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprang <i>or</i> sprung,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk <i>or</i> stank	stunk.
Stride,	strode <i>or</i> strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck <i>or</i> stricken
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow <i>or</i> strew,	{ strowed <i>or</i> strewed,	strown, strowed <i>or</i> strewed.
Swear,	swore <i>or</i> sware,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet, R.	swet, R.
Sweep,	swept,	swept.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.
Swim,	swam <i>or</i> swum,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought, R.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses : as, *can, could ; may, might ; shall, should ; will, would ; must, ought, and quoth*.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it : as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes very *correctly*."

* These defective verbs, except *ought* and *quoth*, are previously mentioned as auxiliary or helping verbs.

Let, which in other editions of Murray's Grammar is called an auxiliary, is a complete verb. *Must*, which has only the present tense, is used in the same manner as *may* or *can*. *Ought* is defective, but it governs the following verb in the infinitive mood, in the same manner as other verbs.

An adverb may generally be known by its answering to the question *how? how much? when? or where?* as in the phrase, "he reads *correctly*"—the answer to the question, "how does he read?" is *correctly*.

Some adverbs are compared, thus: "Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

The following are a few of the Adverbs.

Once	lastly	presently	quickly	not
now	before	often	perhaps	how
here	lately	much	indeed	more*

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions are words set before nouns and pronouns to show the relation between them: as, "He went *from* London *to* York." "She is *above* disguise." "They are supported *by* industry."

* Adverbs are very numerous. Most adjectives become adverbs by the addition of *ly*; as, cheerful-ly, final-ly, great-ly, kind-ly, wise-ly, &c. &c.; and besides these there are many others, such as adverbs of time, of manner, of quantity, &c., the principal of which are—again, ago, almost, already, always, anywhere, backward, downward, ever, enough, forward, hence, henceforward, herein, heretofore, hither, hitherto, hereafter, immediately, no, nay, never, oft, peradventure, perchance, seldom, sometimes, somewhere, soon, straightway, then, thence, then, thither, too, very, verily, when, whence, whither, yea and yea.

The following are the principal prepositions :

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against*

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences, so as out of two or more sentences to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.†

The Copulative Conjunction serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c. : as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Disjunctive Conjunction serves to express opposition of meaning in different degrees : as, "*Though* he was frequently

* The following words may also be added to the list of prepositions : across, amidst, amongst, around, besides, betwixt, concerning, during, nigh, round, throughout, till, towards, underneath, unto, and notwithstanding.

† Disjunctive conjunction, to which some have objected, is, perhaps, as unobjectionable as any of the other terms that have been applied to this class of words. It is an old-established term, and alteration without improvement is worse than useless. A disjunctive conjunction disjoins or separates the connection of words, while it conjoins or continues a sentence.

reproved, *yet* he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions.

Copulative. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.

Disjunctive. But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, nevertheless.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word used to express some passion or emotion of the mind: as, "*Oh!* my friend; *alas!* I fear for life."

The following are some of the Interjections: O! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways, viz.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs: as, from "to love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs: as, from "salt" comes "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from "forward" comes "to forward."

3. Adjectives are derived from substantives: as, from "health" comes "healthy."

4. Substantives are derived from adjectives: as, from "white" comes "whiteness."

5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives: as, from "base" comes "basely."

SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which treats of the construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject and one finite verb: as, "Life is short."

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together: as, "Life is short, and art is long;" "Idleness produces want, vice, and misery."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb; and the word or phrase denoting the object follows the verb: as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject; *governs* the verb or attribute; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, *Concord* and *Government*.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person: as, "I learn;" "Thou art improved;" "The birds sing."*

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, joined together by the conjunction *and*, expressed or understood, have verbs and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates *and* Plato *were* wise: *they* were eminent philosophers of Greece."

RULE III.

Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, separated by *or* or *nor*, have verbs and pronouns agreeing with them in the singular number: as, "Ignorance *or* negligence *has* caused this mistake." "John, James, *or* Joseph, *intends* to accompany me."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it,

* The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes the nominative case to the verb: as, "to see the sun is pleasant."

either of the singular or plural number, according as it conveys an idea of one or many: as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not consider: *they* have not known me;" "The council *were* divided in their sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person: as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "That is the vice *which* I hate;" "Thou *who* lovest wisdom;" "I, *who* speak from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "The master *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence: as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense: as, "I am the man *who* command you;" or, "I am the man *who* commands you."

RULE VIII.

Every adjective belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood: as, "He is a *good*, as well as a *wise man*;" that is, "He is a *good man*;" "*This* is a pleasant walk;" that is, "*This walk* is a pleasant walk."

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives: as, "This book, these books; that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads."

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively: as, "A christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number: as, "the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted: when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature: as, "Gold is corrupting;" "The sea is green;" "A lion is bold."

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case: as, "My father's house;" "Man's happiness;" "Virtue's reward."

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, "Truth ennobles *her*;" "She comforts

me ;" "They support *us ;*" "Virtue rewards *her followers.*"*

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood : as, "Cease *to do* evil ; learn *to do* well."

The proposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted : as, "I heard him say it ;" instead of, "I heard him *to* say it."†

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*;" we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken away*." Instead of, "I *know* the family more than twenty years ;" it should be, "I *have known* the family more than twenty years."

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as

* The verb *to be*, and passive verbs which signify naming, have the same case before and after them.

† The infinitive mood is frequently governed by adjectives, substantives, and participles.

The infinitive mood sometimes comes after the word *as*, and occasionally follows *than* after a comparison.

the verbs from which they are derived: as, "I am weary with *hearing him*;" "She is *instructing us*;" "The tutor is *admonishing Charles*."

RULE XV.

Adverbs are for the most part set before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very sensible* discourse; he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and *was attentively heard*, by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, and are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him;" "His language is *not ungrammatical*;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character *of her*;" "*From him* that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;" "We may be good and happy *without riches*."

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pro-

nouns: as, "He *reads and writes* well ;"
 "Candour is *to be approved and practised* ;"
 "The master taught *her and me* to write ;"
 "*He and she* were schoolfellows."

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, "*If I were* to write, he would not regard it;" "He will not be pardoned, *unless he repent*."

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood. "*As virtue advances so vice recedes*." "He is healthy *because he is* temperate."

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the noun or pronoun following *than* or *as*, is either the nominative case to a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser than *I*;" that is, "than *I am*." "They loved him more than *me*;" i. e. "more than they *loved me*;" "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than *him*;" that is, "than *by him*."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to

express our ideas in few words, an omission of some words is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a *learned* man, he was a *wise* man, and he was a *good* man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "he was a *learned, wise, and good* man."

When the ellipsis would be attended with an impropriety, it must be avoided: thus, in the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees," should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, a beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other; and a dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved: thus, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cinthio." It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals.

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2nd, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3rd, The names of the Deity: as God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from the proper names of places: as Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form: as, "Always remember this ancient maxim: 'Know thyself.'"

7th, The first word of every line in poetry.

8th, The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!*

9th, Words of particular importance: as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon a pause double that of the comma; the Colon double that of the semicolon; and the Period double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner:

The Comma ,	The Colon :
<i>The Semicolon ;</i>	<i>The Period .</i>

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences: as, "Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period: as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different modulation of the voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart!"

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' : as, "tho',
judg'd."

A Caret marked thus \wedge : as, "I \wedge diligent."
am

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as,
"Lap-dog, to-morrow."

A Section is marked thus §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end of a phrase or passage : as,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [].

An Index or Hand \curvearrowright points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace } unites three poetical lines; or

connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked — : as, “K—g,” for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE; and the latter, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the second syllable *sume*, which takes the accent.

The Acute accent is marked thus ´: as, Fáncy.
The Grave accent thus `: as, Fávour.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time

which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable is this $\bar{\quad}$: as, Rōsy: and a short one this $\acute{\quad}$: as, Fōlly. The last mark is called a Breve.

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, "Mate" and "Note" should be pronounced as slowly again as "Māt" and "Nōt."

A Diæresis marked thus ¨ shews that two vowels form separate syllables: as, Creātor.

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.*

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

The language of common conversation is called Prose, to distinguish it from Poetry.

Poetry is of two kinds, viz. rhyme and blank verse.

Rhyme is produced by making the last syllables of certain lines similar in sound to the last syllables of other lines: as—

“Idle, after dinner, in his chair,
Sat a farmer, ruddy, fat, and fair.

In blank verse the lines or verses are not made to rhyme.

“These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair: Thyself how wondrous then.”

A single line in poetry is called a verse. Two lines, rhyming together, are called a couplet: as—

“And may at last my weary age,
Find out the peaceful hermitage.”

* Our system of poetical notation, by $\bar{\quad}$ and $\acute{\quad}$, or long and short syllables, is derived from the Greeks and Latins, but it is not quantity so much as accent or emphasis that regulates our English versification.

Three lines ending with a similar sound form a triplet; as—

“ My friends, be cautious how ye treat
The subject upon which we meet;
I fear we shall have winter yet.”

Feet, consisting of two or three syllables each, are the parts into which a verse is divided.

Scanning is the dividing of a verse into the several feet of which it is composed.

Feet, in poetry, are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three.

DISSYLLABLES.

A Trochee $\bar{ } \acute{ }$ one long and one short: as, lively.

An Iambus $\acute{ } \bar{ }$ one short and one long: as, betrāy.

A Spondee $\bar{ } \bar{ }$ both long: as, pāle mōon.

A Pyrrhic $\acute{ } \acute{ }$ both short: as, ōn ā (bank).

TRISYLLABLES.

A Dactyl $\bar{ } \acute{ } \acute{ }$ one long and two short: as, prōbāblě.

An Amphibrach $\acute{ } \bar{ } \acute{ }$ first and last short and second long: as, dōmēstic.

An Anapæst $\acute{ } \acute{ } \bar{ }$ two short and one long: as, bŭt ĩn vāin.

A Tribach $\acute{ } \acute{ } \acute{ }$ all three short: as, numě-rāblě.

The Iambus, the Trochee, and the Anapæst, are in most common use, and may be denominated principal feet: the others may be termed secondary feet, and their chief use is to form variety.

Iambic verses are of several kinds.

1. Of four syllables or two feet; as—

“ Whät plāce is hēre !
Whät scēnes äppēar !”

It sometimes take an additional short syllable; as—

“ Bēsīde ä föuntäin,
Upōn ä mōuntäin.”

2. Of six syllables, or three Iambuses; as—

“ In plācēs fār ör nēar,
Ör fāmoüs ör öbscüre.”

It sometimes admits an additional short syllable.

“ Öür heärts nö löngēr lānguīsh.”

3. Of eight syllables, or four Iambics; as—

“ Änd māy ät lāst mÿ wēary āge,
Fīnd öüt thē peācefül hērmītāge.”

This is commonly called long metre.

4. Of ten syllables, or five Iambic feet; called heroic, or tragic verse. By the admission of other feet, it is capable of many varieties, and so are most of the English common measures.

“ Ä hēap öf düst älöne rēmäins öf thēe ;
'Tis äll thöu ärt, änd äll thē pröud shäll bē.”

nouns: as, "He
 "Candour is to be
 "The master taught
 "He and she were

RULE

Some conjunctions
 some the subjunctive
 is a general rule, that
 ful is implied, that
 used: as, "If I were
 regard it;" "He will
 he *repent*."

Conjunctions that
 absolute nature require
 "As virtue *advances*
 is healthy *because* he

RULE

When the qualities
 compared, the noun
than or *as*, is either
 a verb, or is governed
 sition, expressed or un
 art wiser *than I*;" the
 "They loved him
 "more *than* they
 ment is well express
 better by Solomon *than*
by him."

RULE

To avoid disagree

This sometimes takes an additional long syllable, but is very uncommon.

4. The fourth of four Trochees, as—

“Rōund ūs rōars thē tēmpēst lōudēr.”

5. The fifth of five Trochees, also uncommon.

“Āll thāt wālk ōn fōot ōr rīde ĩn chāriōts ;
All thāt dwēll ĩn pālācēs ōr gārrets.”

6. The sixth, and longest form of English Trochaic, has six Trochees.

“Ōn ā mōuntāin, strētched bēnēath ā hoārŷ
willōw,
Lāy ā shēphērd swāin, ānd viēwed thē rōlling
billōw.”

Anapæstic verses are of several species.

1. The first and shortest consists of a single Anapæst.

“Būt ĩn vāin,
Thēy cōmplāin.”

2. Of two Anapæsts ; as—

“Būt hīs cōurāge 'gān fāil,
Fōr nō ārts cōuld āvāil.”

Or with an additional short syllable ; as—

“Būt hīs cōurāge 'gān fāil hīm,
Fōr nō ārts cōuld āvāil hīm.”

3. Of three Anapæsts, or nine syllables ; as,

“Ō ŷe woōds, sprēad yoūr brānchēs āpāce,
Tō yoūr deēpēst rēcēssēs ĩ flŷ ;
Ī woūld hīde wĭth thē beāsts ōf thē chāse,
Ī woūld vānĭsh frōm ēvēry ēye.”

4. Of four Anapæsts.

“ Măy Ī gōvērn mŷ pāssiōns wĭth ābsōlūte
 swāy,
 Ānd grōw wīsēr ānd bēttēr ās life wēars
 āwāy.”

This will admit a short syllable at the end ;
 as—

“ Ōn thē wārm chēek ōf yōuth, smĭles ānd
 rōsēs āre blēndĭng.”

The preceding are the different kinds of
 the principal feet, but they are capable of
 numerous variations.

Short, common, and long metre, general in
 psalms and hymns, may be seen thus :

Short	υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ -
Common	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ -
Long	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ - υ -
	υ - υ - υ - υ -

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A figure of speech consists in words or sentences employed to signify something different from their original and literal meaning.

The principal figures of speech are :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Simile | 9 Hyperbole |
| 2 Metaphor | 10 Vision |
| 3 Allegory | 11 Interrogation |
| 4 Metonymy | 12 Exclamation |
| 5 Synecdoche | 13 Irony |
| 6 Personification | 14 Amplification or |
| 7 Apostrophe | Climax |
| 8 Antithesis | |

1. A Simile, or comparison, expresses the resemblance between two objects. "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people."

2. A Metaphor is a Simile without the words denoting comparison. "Thy word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path."

3. An Allegory is a continuance of Metaphors. "Thou has brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it: the hills were covered with the shadow of it; and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars," &c.

4. Metonymy is a figure by which we put the effect for the cause, or the cause for the effect. "Gray hairs should be respected." Here the effect, gray hairs, is put for the cause, old age. "They read Milton." Here the cause is put for the effect, meaning Milton's Works.

5. Synecdoche is putting a part for the whole, or the whole for a part; a definite for an indefinite number, &c.; as the head for the person, the waves for the sea, a hundred or a thousand for a great number.

6. Personification, or Prosopopœia, is that figure by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects: as, "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

7. Apostrophe is a turning off from the regular course of the subject, to address some person or thing: as, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

"O death! where is thy sting?
O grave! where is thy victory?"

8. Antithesis is founded on the contrast or opposition of two objects: as, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion."

9. Hyperbole is a figure, used to represent a thing as greater or less, better or worse than it really is: thus, the scout of Ossian says, "I saw their chief, tall as a rock of ice; he sat on the shore, like a cloud of mist on the hill."

10. Vision is a figure proper only in animated composition. It describes, in the present tense, something past or future as actually passing before our eyes. Thus Cicero, in an oration against Cataline, says, "I seem to myself to behold this city involved in one conflagration. I see before me, the slaughtered heaps of citizens, lying unburied in the midst of their ruined country."

11. Interrogation is a figure by which we express emotion, and enliven discourse, by asking questions: as, "Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?"

12. Exclamation is used to express some strong emotion of the mind: "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!"

13. Irony is the expressing of ourselves quite contrary to our thoughts, but not with intent to deceive: thus, Elijah said to the priests of Baal: "Cry aloud, for he is a god," &c.

14. Amplification, or Climax, consists in heightening all the circumstances of an object or action, which we desire to place in a strong light: as, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"

A P P E N D I X :

CONTAINING

EXERCISES

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING, IN SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.

PART I.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A sprigg of mirtle. | A pidgeon pye. |
| The lilly of the valley. | A plumb puddin. |
| A border of daysies. | A rich cheasecake. |
| A bed of vilets. | A beefstake. |
| The Affrican marygold. | A mutten chop. |
| The varigated jeranium. | A sholder of lamb. |
| Newington peeches. | A fillett of veel. |
| Italian nectarins. | A hanch of veneson. |
| Turky apricocks. | A cup of choccolate. |
| The Orleans plumb. | A bason of soop. |
| The Portugal mellon. | Coalchester oisters. |
| Dutch currans. | Phessants and partridges. |
| Red and white rasberries. | A red herrin. |
| The prickley coucumber. | A large lobster. |
| Red and purpel reddishes. | Sammon is a finer fish |
| Meally potatos. | than turbot, pertch, or |
| Earley Dutch turneps. | haddick. |
| Late colliflowers. | Lisbon orranges. |
| Dwarf cabages. | Spanish chessnuts. |
| A plate of sallet. | A beach tree. |
| A dish of pees. | A burch tree. |
| A bunch of sparagrass. | A hauthorn hedge. |
| A <i>mess</i> of spinnage. | A fine spredding oak. |

- A weeping wilow.
 The gras is green.
 Safron is yaller.
 Vinigar is sowr.
 Shugar is sweet.
 A pair of scizzars.
 A silver bodken.
 A small pennknife.
 Black lead pensils.
 Ravens' quilts.
 A box of waifers.
 A stick of seeling wax.
 The pint of a sword.
 The edge of a razer.
 The tail of a plow.
 The gras of the feilds.
 A clean flore.
 An arm chare.
 The frunt dore.
 The back kitchin.
 The little parlor.
 A flour gardin.
 A feild of rie.
 The wheat harvist.
 A bleu sky.
 A lovly day.
 A beautifull scene.
 A splendid pallace.
 A chearful countenance.
 An antient castel.
 A strait line.
 A disagreeable journey.
 A willful errour.
 Blameable conduct.
 Sincere repentence.
 Laudible persuits.
- Nauty behaiveour.
 A reguler vissit.
 Artiftial flowers.
 Chrystal streems.
 Murmuring winds.
 A tranquill retreat.
 A noizy school.
 A surprizing storey.
 Spritely discourse.
 Profane tales.
 A severe headake.
 A freindly gift.
 An affectionnate parent.
 A dutifull child.
 Oblidging behaivour.
 A wellcome messenger.
 Improveing conversation.
 An importunate begger.
 An ocasional visitter.
 An encourageing look.
 A skillfull horsman.
 A favorable reepsion.
 Every seeson has its pe-
 culier beautys.
 Avoid extreams.
 Never decieve.
 Knowlege inlarges the
 mind.
 To akquire it is a great
 priviledge.
 The skool encreases.
 We must be studeous.
 Enquire before you re-
 solv.
 Be not affraid to do what
 is rite.

CHAP. II.

*Containing instances of false Orthography,
arranged under the respective Rules.*

RULE I.

Monosyllables ending with f, l, or s, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant: as, staff, mill, pass, &c. The only exceptions are, of, if, as, is, has, was, yes, his, this, us, and thus.

It is no great merit to spel properly; but a great defect to do it incorrectly.

Jacob worshipped his Creator, leaning on the top of his staf.

We may place too little, as well as too much, stres upon dreams.

Our manners should be neither gros, nor excessively refined.

RULE II.

Monosyllables ending with any consonant but f, l, or s, and preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant: exceptions—add, ebb, butt, egg, odd, err, inn, bunn, purr, and buzz.

A carr signifies a chariot of war, or a small carriage of burden.

In the names of druggs and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life.

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless humm
To him who muses through the woods at noon.

The finn of a fish is the limb, by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

Many a trapp is laid to insnare the feet of youth.

Many thousand families are supported by the simple business of making matts.

RULE III.

Words ending with y, preceded by a consonant, from the plurals of nouns, the persons of verbs, verbal nouns, past participles, comparatives, superlatives, by changing y into i: as, spy, spies; I carry, thou carriest; he carrieth or carries; carrier, carried; happy, happier, happiest.

The present participle in ing, retains the y, that i may not be doubled: as, carry, carrying; bury, burying, &c.

But y, preceded by a vowel, in such instances as the above, is not changed: as, boy, boys; I cloy, he cloys, cloyed, &c.: except in lay, pay, and say; from which are formed, laid, paid, and said; and their compounds, unlayd, unpaid, unsaid, &c.

We should subject our fancys to the government of reason.

If thou art seeking for the living amongst the dead, thou weariest thyself in vain.

If we have denied ourselves sinful pleasures, we shall be great gainers in the end.

We shall not be the happier for possessing talents and affluence, unless we make a right use of them.

The truly good mind is not dismaied by poverty, afflictions, or death.

RULE IV.

Words ending with y, preceded by a consonant, upon assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, commonly change y into i: as, happy, happily, happiness. But when y is preceded by a vowel, it is very rarely changed in the additional syllable: as, coy, coyly; boy, boyish, boyhood: annoy, annoyed, annoyance: joy, joyless, joyful, &c.

It is a great blessing to have a sound mind, uninfluenced by fancyful humours.

Common calamities, and common blessings, fall heavily upon the envious.

The comeliness of youth are modesty and frankness; of age, condescension and dignity.

When we act against conscience, we become the destroyers of our own peace.

We may be plaiful, and yet innocent; grave, and yet corrupt. It is only from general conduct that our true character can be portraied.

RULE V.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant, when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel: as, wit, witty; thin, thinnish; to abet, an abettor; to begin, a beginner.

But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single: as, to toil, toiling; to offer, an offering; maid, maiden, &c.

When we bring the lawmaker into contempt, we have in effect annuled his laws.

By deferring our repentance, we accumulate our sorrows.

The pupils of a certain ancient philosopher were not, during their first years of study, permitted to ask any questions.

We all have many failings and lapses to lament and recover.

There is no affliction with which we are visited, that may not be improved to our advantage.

The Christian lawgiver has prohibited many things, which the heathen philosophers allowed.

RULE VI.

Words ending with any double letter but l, and taking ness, less, ly, or ful, after them, preserve the letter double: as, harmlessness, carelessness, carelessly, stiffly, successful, distressful, &c. But words which end with double l, and take ness, less, ly, or ful, after them, generally omit one l: as, fulness, skillless, fully, skilful, &c.

Restlessness of mind disqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace, and the performance of our duty.

The arrows of calumny fall harmlesly at the feet of virtue.

The road to the blisful regions is as open to the peasant as to the king.

A chillness or shivering of the body generally precedes a fever.

To recommend virtue to others, our lights must shine brightly, not dully.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and willfull poverty.

RULE VII.

Ness, less, ly, and ful, added to words ending with silent e, do not cut it off: as, paleness, guileness, closely, peaceful; except in a few words: as, duly, truly, awful.

The warmth of disputation destroys that sedatness of mind which is necessary to discover truth.

All these with ceaseless praise his works behold,
Both day and night.

In all our reasonings, our minds should be sincerely employed in the pursuit of truth.

Rude behaviour, and indecent language, are peculiarly disgraceful to youth of education.

The true worship of God is an important and awful service.

Wisdom alone is truly fair: folly only appears so.

RULE VIII.

Ment, added to words ending with silent e, generally preserves the e from elision: as, abatement, chastisement, incitement, &c. The words judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment, are deviations from the rule.

Like other terminations it changes y into i, when preceded by a consonant: as, accompany, accompaniment; merry, merriment.

The study of the English language is making daily advancement.

A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement.

To shun allurments is not hard,
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd.

RULE IX.

Able and ible, when incorporated into words ending with silent e, almost always cut it off: as, blame, blamable; cure, curable; sense, sensible, &c.; but if e or g soft comes before e in the original word, the e is then preserved in words compounded with able: as, change, changeable; peace, peaceable, &c.

Every person and thing connected with self, is apt to appear good and desirable in our eyes.

Errors and misconduct are more excuseable in ignorant, than in well instructed persons.

The divine laws are not reverseible by those of men.

Gratitude is a forceible and active principle in good and generous minds.

Our natural and involuntary defects of body are not chargeable upon us.

We are made to be servicable to others, as well as to ourselves.

RULE X.

When ing or ish is added to words ending with silent e, the e is almost universally omitted: as, place, placing; lodge, lodging; slave, slavish; prude, prudish.

An obligeing and humble disposition is totally unconnected with a servile and cringeing humour.

By solaceing the sorrows of others, the heart is improved, at the same time that our duty is performed.

Labour and expense are lost upon a droneish spirit.

The inadvertences of youth may be excused, but knaveish tricks should meet with severe reproof.

RULE XI.

Compounded words are generally spelled in the same manner, as the simple words of which they are formed: as, glasshouse, skylight, thereby, hereafter. Many words ending with double l, are exceptions to this rule: as, already, welfare, wilful, fulfil: and also the words, wherever, Christmas, lammas, &c.

Love worketh no ill to our neighbour, and is the fullfilling of the law.

That which is sometimes expedient is not always so.

We may be hurtfull to others, by our example, as well as by personal injuries.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a wellcome too.

 PART II.

 EXERCISES IN PARSING,
 AS IT RESPECTS ETYMOLOGY ALONE.

CHAPTER I.

SECT. FIRST.

Article and Substantive.

A bush
 A tree
 A flower
 An apple
 An orange
 An almond

A hood
 A house
 A hunter
 An hour
 An honour
 An hostler

The garden	The elements
The fields	An earthquake
The rainbow	The King's prerogative
The clouds	Africa
The scholars' duty	The continent
The horizon	Roundness
Virtue	A declivity
The vices	Blackness
Temperance	An inclination
A variety	The undertaking
George	Penelope
The Rhine	Constancy
A prince	An entertainment
A rivulet	A fever
The Humber	The stars
Gregory	A comet
The pope	A miracle
An abbess	A prophecy
An owl	Depravity
A building	The constitution
The Grocers' Company	The laws
Europe	Beauty
The sciences	A consumption
Yorkshire	An elevation
The planets	The conqueror
The sun	An Alexander
A volume	Wisdom
Parchment	America
The pens	The Cæsars
A disposition	The Thames
Benevolence	A river
An oversight	The shadows
A design	A vacancy
The governess	The hollow
An ornament	An idea
The girls' school	A whim
A grammar	Something
Mathematics	Nothing

SECT. II.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart	An obdurate heart
A wise head	Tempestuous passions
A strong body	A temper unhappy
An obedient son	A sensual mind
A diligent scholar	The babbling brook
A happy parent	A limpid stream
Shady trees	The devious walk
A fragrant flower	A winding canal
The verdant fields	The serpentine river
A peaceful mind	A melancholy fact
Composed thoughts	An interesting history
A serene aspect	A happier life
An affable deportment	The woodbine's fragrance
The whistling winds	A cheering prospect
A boisterous sea	A harmonious sound
The howling tempest	Fruit delicious
A gloomy cavern	The sweetest incense
Rapid streams	An odorous garden
Unwholesome dews	The sensitive plant
A severe winter	A convenient mansion
A useless drone	Warm clothing
The industrious bees	A temperate climate
Harmless doves	Wholesome aliment
The careless ostrich	An affectionate parent
The dutiful stork	A free government
The spacious firmament	The diligent farmer
Cooling breezes	A fruitful field
A woman amiable	The crowning harvest
A dignified character	A virtuous conflict
A pleasing address	A final reward
An open countenance	Peaceful abodes
The candid reasoner	The noblest prospect
Fair proposals	A profligate life
A mutual agreement	A miserable end
A plain narrative	Gloomy regions
An historical fiction	An incomprehensible sub- ject
Relentless war	

A controverted point	A better world
The cool sequestered vale	A cheerful, good old man
A garden enclosed	A silver tea-urn
The ivy-mantled tower	Tender-looking charity
Virtue's fair form	My brother's wife's mother
A mahogany table	A book of my friend's
Sweet-scented myrtle	An animating, well-founded hope
A resolution wise, noble, disinterested	
Consolation's lenient hand	

SECT. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere	Let me depart
Thou art industrious	Do you instruct him
He is disinterested	Prepare your lessons
We honour them	Let him consider
You encourage us	Let us improve ourselves
They commend her	Know yourselves
Thou dost improve	Let them advance
He assisted me	They may offend
We completed our journey	I can forgive
Our hopes did flatter us	He might surpass them
They have deceived me	We could overtake him
Your expectation has failed	I would be happy
The accident had happened	Ye should repent
He had resigned himself	He may have deceived me
Their fears will detect them	They may have forgotten
You shall submit	Thou mightst have improved
They will obey us	We should have considered
Good humour shall prevail	To see the sun is pleasant
He will have determined	To live well is honourable
We shall have agreed	To have conquered himself was his highest praise

Promoting others' welfare, they advanced
 their own interest
 He lives respected
 Having resigned his office,
 he retired
 They are discouraged
 He was condemned
 We have been rewarded
 She had been admired
 Virtue will be rewarded
 The person will have been
 executed, when the pardon
 arrives
 Let him be animated
 Be you entreated
 Let them be prepared
 It can be enlarged
 You may be discovered
 He might be convinced
 It would be caressed
 I may have been deceived
 They might have been
 honoured
 To be trusted, we must
 be virtuous
 To have been admired,
 availed him little
 Ridiculed, persecuted,
 despised, he maintain-
 ed his principles
 Being reviled, we bless
 Having been deserted, he
 became discouraged
 The sight being new, he
 startled
 This uncouth figure star-
 tled him

I have searched, I have
 found it
 They searched those
 rooms; he was gone
 The book is his; it was
 mine
 These are yours, those are
 ours
 Our hearts are deceitful
 Your conduct met their
 approbation
 None met who could
 avoid it
 His esteem is my honour
 Her work does her credit
 Each must answer the
 question
 Every heart knows its
 own sorrows
 Which was his choice?
 It was neither
 Hers is finished, thine is
 to do
 This is what I feared
 That is the thing which I
 desired
 Who can preserve him-
 self?
 Whose books are these?
 Whom have we served?
 Some are negligent, others
 industrious
 One may deceive one's
 self
 All have a talent to im-
 prove
 Can any dispute it?
 Such is our condition

SECT. IV.

Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I have seen him once, perhaps twice.</p> <p>Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude.</p> <p>This plant is found here and elsewhere.</p> <p>Only to-day is properly ours.</p> <p>The task is already performed.</p> <p>We could not serve him then, but we will hereafter.</p> <p>We often resolve, but seldom perform.</p> <p>He is much more promising now than formerly.</p> <p>We are wisely and happily directed.</p> <p>He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably succeed.</p> <p>How sweetly the birds sing!</p> <p>Why art thou so heedless?</p> <p>He is little attentive, nay, absolutely stupid.</p> <p>When will they arrive?</p> <p>Where shall we stop?</p> <p>Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed.</p> <p>They travelled thro' France, in haste towards Italy.</p> | <p>From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual.</p> <p>By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency.</p> <p>We are often below our wishes, and above our desert.</p> <p>Some things make for him, others against him.</p> <p>By this imprudence, he was plunged into new difficulties.</p> <p>Without the aid of charity, he supported himself with credit.</p> <p>Of his talents much might be said; concerning his integrity, nothing.</p> <p>On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.</p> <p>We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.</p> <p>He lives within his income.</p> <p>The house was sold at a great price, and above its value.</p> <p>She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again.</p> <p>Charles is esteemed, because he is both discreet and benevolent.</p> |
|---|---|

His father, mother, and
uncle, reside at Rome.

We must be temperate,
if we would be healthy.

He is as old as his class-
mate, but not so learned

We will stay till he ar-
rives.

He retires to rest soon,
that he may rise early.

We ought to be thankful,
for we have received
much.

Though he is often ad-
vised, yet he does not
reform.

Reproof either softens or
hardens its object.

Neither prosperity, nor
adversity, has improv-
ed him.

He can acquire no virtue,
unless he make some
sacrifices.

Let him that standeth,
take heed lest he fall.

If thou wert his superior,
thou shouldst not have
boasted.

He will be detected,
though he deny the
fact.

If he has promised, he
should act accordingly.

She will transgress, unless
she be admonished.

If he were encouraged,
he would amend.

Though he condemn me,
I will respect him.

Their talents are more
brilliant than useful.

Notwithstanding his po-
verty, he is a wise and
worthy person.

If our desires are mode-
rate, our wants will be
few.

Hope often amuses, but
seldom satisfies us.

Though he is lively, yet
he is not volatile.

O peace! how desirable
art thou!

I have been often occu-
pied, alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we should
be so infatuated.

O! the humiliations to
which vice reduces us.

Hark! how sweetly the
woodlark sings!

Ah! the delusions of
hope!

Hail, simplicity! source
of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleasant it
is for brethren to dwell
together in unity.

Welcome again! my long
lost friend.

SECT. V.

A few instances of the same words constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful.

We may expect a calm after a storm.

To prevent passion is easier than to calm it.

Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety.

The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries which are stealing softly after them.

A little attention will rectify some errors.

Though he is out of danger, he is still afraid.

He laboured to still the tumult.

Still waters are commonly deepest.

Damp air is unwholesome.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

Soft bodies damp the sound much more than hard ones.

Though she is rich and fair, yet she is not amiable.

They are yet young, and must suspend their judgment yet awhile.

Many persons are better

than we suppose them to be.

The few and the many have their prepossessions.

Few days pass without some clouds.

Much money is corrupting.

Think much, and speak little.

He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed.

His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowledge.

The more we are blessed, the more grateful we should be.

The desire of getting more is rarely satisfied.

He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment.

She is his inferior in sense, but his equal in prudence.

Every being loves its like.

We must make a like space between the lines.

Behave yourselves like men.

We are too apt to like pernicious company.

They strive to learn.

He may go or stay as he likes.	I will submit, for I know submission brings peace
He goes to and fro.	It is for our health to be temperate.
To his wisdom we owe our privilege.	O! for better times.
The proportion is ten to one.	I have a regard for him.
He has served them with his utmost ability.	He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents.
When we do our utmost, no more is required.	Both of them deserve praise.

SECT. VI.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, or conjugated.

Write, in the nominative case plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case singular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive case plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural: wife, chief, die,

staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the possessive, singular, and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses: fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods: know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. VII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons are often founded on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements, let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule :
“ Do unto others, as you wish that they
should do unto you.”

Truth and candour possess a powerful
charm : they bespeak universal favour.

After the first departure from sincerity, it
is seldom in our power to stop : one artifice
generally leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth with a proper
mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind,
and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperate
mirth of others, ever betray you into profane
sallies.

In preparing for another world, we must
not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our pre-
sent time, may decide our future happiness or
misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own
accord : it is the fruit of long cultivation, and
the acquisition of labour and care.

A plain understanding is often joined with
great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found
without virtue or honour.

How feeble are the attractions of the
fairest form, when nothing within corresponds
to them.

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful
and becoming in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that

profusion of good, which the divine hand pours around us ?

There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

What feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the workings of sour and angry passions ?

No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself.

A life of pleasure and dissipation is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.

As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world ; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment !

In the moments of eager contention, everything is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are not less eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by their passions, than if princely honours were the prize for which they contended.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

CHAPTER II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS BOTH ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

SECT. I.

*Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth Rules of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

He and William live together in great harmony.

* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rule of Syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

4. The British nation is great and generous.

The company is assembled: it is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

SECT. II.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many persons, who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT. III.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy is to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good; he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is at last completed; but long ago I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen : but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost for ever : they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere ; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received ?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong ?

SECT. V.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

29. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness and religion.

In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VI.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

DISSIMULATION in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart!

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human woe.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly!

Look around you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best; and trifling at any rate, in comparison with the higher and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had *not frustrated* the effects of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange and overcome vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness

of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which everywhere attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys: and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

VERSE.

Order is Heav'n's first law; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence.
But health consists with temperance alone!
And peace, oh, virtue! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too;
By travail and *to* travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed:
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see ;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

This day be bread, and peace, my lot ;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen ;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favours are denied,
And pleased with favours giv'n :
Most surely this is Wisdom's part,
This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas ;
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Then Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
 Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
 Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
 Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor :
 Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began,
 The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes :
 I saw, along th' extended plain,
 Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 'twas all a dream ;
 And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
 Where few can reach the purposed aim,
 And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
 And ask them what report they bore to Heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee ;
 All chance, direction which thou canst not see ;
 All discord, harmony not understood ;
 All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own ;
 Of ages past inquire :
 What the most formidable fate ?
 "To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
 If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads ;
 Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say ?
 Is he unwise ? or, are ye less than they ?

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue etherial sky,
 And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim :
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's pow'r display,
 And publishes to ev'ry land,
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
 And nightly to the list'ning earth,
 Repeats the story of her birth :
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
 And all the planets in their turn,
 Confirm the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What tho' in solemn silence, all
 Move round the dark terrestrial ball !
 What tho' no real voice nor sound,
 Amid their radiant orbs be found !
 In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice ;
 For ever singing as they shine,
 "The hand that made us is Divine."

For an improved mode of Parsing, see Harvey's
 Key to Murray's Parsing Exercises.

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

Disappointments sinks the heart of man ;
 but the renewal of hope give consolation.

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds
 of flour.

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.

The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.

The sincere is always esteemed.

He need not proceed in such haste.

In him were happily blended true dignity with softness of manners.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Not one of them whom thou sees clothed in purple are completely happy.

Thou should love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

Has thou no better reason for censuring thy friend and companion?

Just to thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere;

Who knew no wish but what the world might hear.

RULE II.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity.

In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.

Time and tide waits for no man.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, excels pride and ignorance under costly *attire*.

Much does human pride and self-complacency require correction.

Luxurious living, and high pleasures, begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment.

Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits.

One added to nineteen make twenty.

Thou, and the gardener, and the huntsman, must share the blame of this business amongst them.

RULE III.

Man's happiness, or misery, are, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life : for they are, perhaps, to be your own lot.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or anything that betrays unkindness or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify.

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that constitute the worship of the Almighty.

A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictory spirit, are capa-

ble of imbittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

RULE IV.

The people rejoices in that which should give it sorrow.

The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care.

The crowd were so great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through them.

The corporation of York consists of a mayor, aldermen, and a common council.

The British parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons.

When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good.

The church have no power to inflict corporal punishment.

The regiment consist of a thousand men.

Why do this generation wish for greater evidence, when so much is already given?

Never were any people so much infatuated as the Jewish nation.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

The male amongst birds seems to discover no beauty, but in the colour of its species.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which were with her in the house, and put them upon Jacob.

The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

What is the reason that our language is less refined than those of Italy, Spain, or France?

I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

Something like what have been here premised, are the conjectures of Dryden.

RULE VI.

We are dependent on each other's assistance! whom is there that can subsist by himself?

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

They who much is given to, will have much to answer for.

The persons who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

That is the student who I gave the book to, and whom, I am persuaded, deserves it.

Of whom were the articles bought? Of a mercer; he who resides near the mansion-house.

Was any person besides the mercer present? Yes, both him and his clerk.

Who was the money paid to? To the mercer and his clerk.

Who counted it? Both the clerk and him.

RULE VII.

I acknowledge that I am the teacher, who adopt that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures.

Thou art a friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil, who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

Thou art he who breathest on the earth with the breath of spring, and who covereth it with verdure and beauty.

I am the Lord thy God, who teacheth thee to profit, and who lead thee by the way thou shouldst go.

Thou art the Lord who did choose Abraham, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

The chasm made by the earthquake was

twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth.

How many a sorrow should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them?

He saw one or more persons enter the garden.

Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

By discussing what relates to each particular, in their order, we shall better understand the subject.

Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded.

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions.

A man is the noblest work of creation.

Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

He is a much better writer than a reader.

The king has conferred on him the title of a duke.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

He has been much censured for conducting himself with a little attention to his business.

As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him.

At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.

RULE X.

My ancestors virtue is not mine.

His brothers offence will not condemn him.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are natures gift's for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

Wisdoms precepts' form the good mans interest and happiness.

RULE XI.

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

You have reason to dread his wrath, which one day will destroy ye both.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

Ye, who were dead, hath he quickened.

Who did they entertain so freely?

The man who he raised from obscurity, is dead.

Ye only have I known of all the families of the earth.

He and they we know, but who are you?

She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.

Who did they send to him on so important an errand?

That is the friend who you must receive cordially, and who you cannot esteem too highly.

He invited my brother and I to see and examine his library.

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

You ought not walk too hastily.

I wish him not wrestle with his happiness.

I need not to solicit him to do a kind action.

I dare not to proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other.

We should not be like many persons, to depreciate the virtues we do not possess.

They acted with so much reserve, that some persons doubted them to be sincere.

And the multitude wondered, when they saw the lame to walk, and the blind to see.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

And he that was dead, sat up, and began to speak.

I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.

And the multitude wondered, when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame walk, and the blind seeing.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days.

They maintained that scripture conclusion, that all mankind rise from one head.

John will earn his wages, when his service is completed.

Ye will not come unto me, that ye might have life.

Be that as it will, he cannot justify his conduct.

I have been at London a year, and seen the king last summer.

After we visited London, we returned, content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful habitation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

I could not avoid considering, in some degree, they as enemies to me; and he as a suspicious friend.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

By observing of truth, you will command esteem, as well as secure peace.

He prepared them for this event, by the *sending to them proper information.*

The changing times and seasons, the removing and setting up kings, belong to Providence alone.

The not attending to this rule, is the cause of a very common error.

This was in fact a converting the deposit to his own use.

By reading of books written by the best authors, his mind became highly improved.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions are small.

From whence we may date likewise the period of this event.

It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous therefore to remonstrate.

He offered an apology, which being not admitted, he became submissive.

These things should be never separated.

Unless he have more government of himself, he will be always discontented.

Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also.

We always should prefer our duty to our pleasure.

It is impossible continually to be at work.

The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.

It is too common with mankind to be engrossed, and overcome totally, by present events.

RULE XVI.

Neither riches nor honours, nor no such perishing goods, can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

We need not, nor do not, confine his operations to narrow limits.

I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present, nor at any other time.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

Nothing never affected her so much as this misconduct of her child.

Do not interrupt me yourselves, nor let no one disturb my retirement.

These people do not judge wisely, nor take no proper measures to effect their purpose.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

Precept nor discipline is not so forcible as example.

The king nor the queen was not at all deceived in the business.

RULE XVII.

We are accountable creatures, each for *hisself*.

They willingly, and of themselves, endeavoured to make up the difference.

He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

I hope it is not I who he is displeased with.

To poor we there is not much hope remaining.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and they who abhor them?

The person who I travelled with, has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey.

It is not I he is engaged with.

Who did he receive that intelligence from?

RULE XVIII.

Professing regard, and to act differently, discover a base mind.

Did he not tell me his fault, and entreated me to forgive him.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

If he understand the subject, and attends to it industriously, he can scarcely fail of success.

You and us enjoy many privileges.

This excellent person appeared to be fully resigned, either to live or to have died.

She and him are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and proceeding temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success.

On that occasion, he could not have done more, nor offer to do less.

Between him and I there is some disparity of years; but none between him and she.

RULE XIX.

If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his mind, and be useless to others.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it rains.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly.

Though he were her friend, he did not attempt to justify her conduct.

Whether he improve or not I cannot determine.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

Remember what thou wert, and be humble.

O! that his heart was tender, and susceptible of the woes of others.

*Shall then this verse to future age pretend,
Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend?*

RULE XX.

In some respects, we have had as many advantages as them; but in the article of a good library, they have had a greater privilege than us.

The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

Though she is not so learned as him, she is as much beloved and respected.

These people, though they possess more shining qualities, are not so proud as him, nor so vain as her.

Who betrayed her companion? Not me.

Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him.

Who related falsehoods to screen herself, and to bring an odium upon others? Not me; it was her.

There is but one in fault, and that is me.

Whether he will be learned or no, must depend on his application.

RULE XXI.

I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me.

And this is it men mean by distributive justice, and is properly termed equity.

His honour, interest, religion, were all embarked in this undertaking.

When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth, virtue, religion, fell with him.

The fear of death, nor hope of life, could make him submit to a dishonest action.

The more I see of his conduct, I like him better.

It is not only the duty, but interest of young persons, to be studious and diligent.

The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent, of pleasure.

His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity.

That species of commerce will produce great gain or loss.

We often commend imprudently as well as censure imprudently.

RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

In the reign of Henry II. all foreign commodities were plenty in England.

I shall do all I can, to persuade others to take the same measures for their cure which I have.

Micaiah said, If thou certainly return in peace, then hath not the Lord spoken by me.

I do not suppose, that we Britons want a genius, more than the rest of our neighbours.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are, at any season of the year, pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring.

It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors and that of readers.

The reward is his due, and it has already, or will hereafter, be given to him.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Such writers have no other standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

COMMA.

Gentleness is in truth the great avenue to mutual enjoyment.

Charity like the sun brightens all its objects.

The tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Trials in this state of being are the lot of man.

Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect of many a youth.

In our health life possessions connexions pleasures there are causes of decay imperceptibly working.

Discomposed thoughts agitated passions and a ruffled temper poison every pleasure of life.

True friendship will at all times avoid a careless or rough behaviour.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

Continue my dear children to make virtue your principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

Hope the balm of life soothes us under every misfortune.

The more a man speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

SEMICOLON.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship hell of fierceness and animosity.

The path of truth is a plain and a safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and it has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Life with a swift though insensible course glides away and like a river which undermines its banks gradually impairs our state.

The violent spirit like troubled waters renders back the images of things distorted and broken and communicates to them all that disordered motion which arises solely from its own agitation.

Levity is frequently the forced production of folly or vice cheerfulness is the natural offspring of wisdom and virtue only.

Persons who live according to order may be compared to the celestial bodies which move in regular courses and by stated laws whose influence is beneficent whose operations are quiet and tranquil.

COLON.

When we look forward to the year which is beginning what do we behold there? All my brethren is a blank to our view a dark unknown presents itself.

Happy would the poor man think himself if he could enter on all the treasures of the rich and happy for a short time he might be but before he had long contemplated and admired his state his possessions would seem to lessen and his cares would grow.

A metaphor is a comparison expressed in an abridged form but without any of the words that denote comparison as "To the upright there ariseth light in darkness."

All our conduct towards men should be influenced by this important precept "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.

The absence of Evil is a real Good peace Quiet exemption from pain should be a continual feast

Feeding the hungry clothing the Naked comforting the afflicted yield more pleasure than we receive from those actions which respect only Ourselves benevolence may in this view be termed the most refined self-love

We ruin the Happiness of life When we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable State is all that we can propose to ourselves On Earth peace and Contentment not Bliss nor Transport are the full Portion of Man Perfect joy is reserved for Heaven

Constantine the Great was advanced to the sole Dominion of the Roman World A D 325 and soon after openly professed the Christian Faith

The Letter concludes with this Remarkable Postscript "P S Though I am innocent of

the Charge and have been bitterly persecuted yet I cordially forgive my Enemies and Persecutors”

The last Edition of that valuable Work was carefully compared with the original MS

DASH, INTERROGATION, EXCLAMATION, AND PARENTHESIS.

Something there is more needful than expense
And something previous e'en to taste 'tis sense

“I'll live to-morrow” will a wise man say
To-morrow is too late then live to-day

What is there in all the pomp of the world
the Enjoyments of Luxury the Gratification
of Passion comparable to the tranquil Delight
of a good Conscience

To lie down on the Pillow after a Day spent
in Temperance in beneficence and in piety
how sweet is it

We wait till to-morrow to be Happy alas
Why not to-day shall we be younger Are we
sure we shall be healthier Will our passions
become feebler and our love of the world less

As in riper Years all unreasonable Returns
to the Levity of Youth ought to be avoided
an Admonition which equally belongs to both
the Sexes still more are we to guard against
those intemperate Indulgences of Pleasure to
which the young are unhappily prone

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

STATISTICAL EXERCISES on the
MAPS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,
for Schools and Private Tuition. By E. C. NUNN.
Second edition, enlarged and improved, uniform in
size with Pinnock's Catechisms, price 1s.

"We can safely recommend this as a most useful auxiliary in schools and families to a thorough knowledge of the *most important part of Geography*— that of our own Country. The Exercises may be easily turned into questions by the teacher, thus both testing the solidity of the pupils knowledge and extending it."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"We can cordially recommend this little volume to the notice of our readers, and to those who have the care and education of the young."—

Village Churchman.

"This little book is well calculated to facilitate the Geographical Instruction of the *older classes in Schools*. It contains much matter in small compass, is very cheap, and totally devoid of pretence."—

Westminster Review, April, 1841.

"A compendium of useful information illustrative of British Geography, by which the natural features, products, manufactures, and municipal divisions of the several counties are impressed on the memory of the pupil."—*Spectator*.

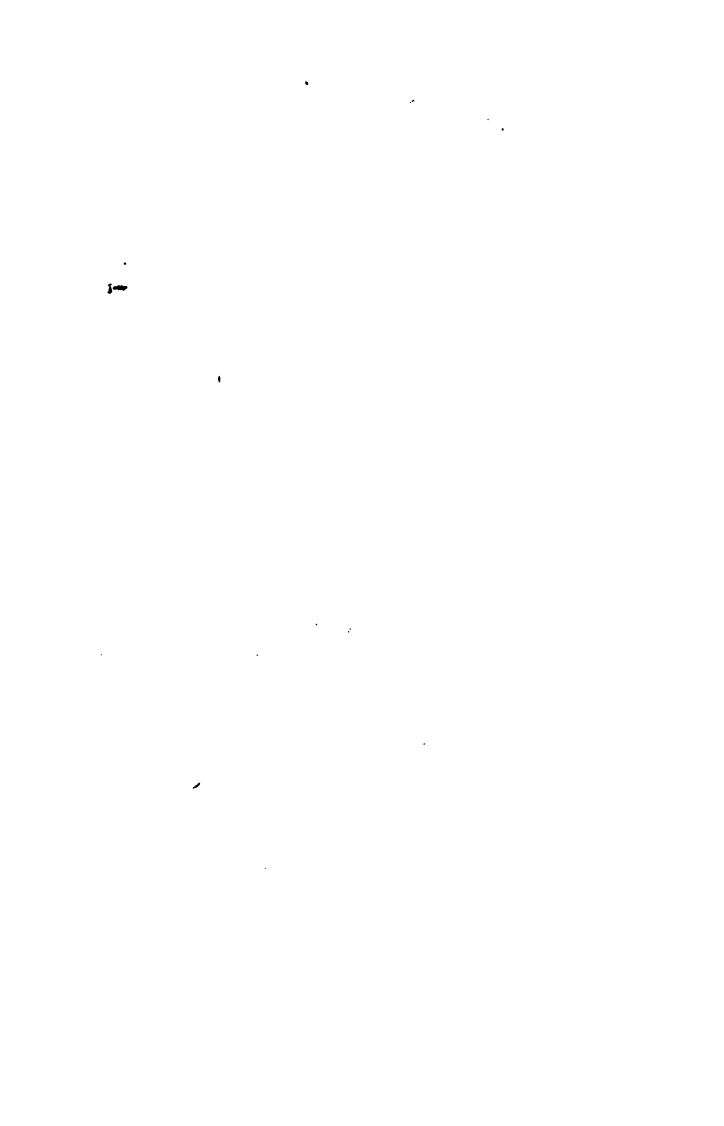
"This is a capital little manual of instruction as regards the natural and artificial resources of the United Kingdom."—*Patriot*.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE AID FOR YOUNG READERS,
Consisting of Sentences from Scripture, and an
Outline of Scripture Characters and Events. 18mo,
neat price 6d.

THE AID TO ORTHOGRAPHY; or an
Easy Spelling Book for Beginners. 18mo, neat,
price 6d.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO. IPSWICH: BURTON.



1

